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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1871. NO. 168.

FIRST EDITION.

REVOLUTION.

Serious Engagement on Sunday.

Communists Routed by Government Troops.

Five Prisoners Captured and Shot.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PARIS

Popular Indignation Against the Versailles Government Terrific.

The Nationals Threaten Versailles.

Troops of the Line Fraternizing with the Nationals.

MacMahon Commands the French Army.

Communal Forces in Motion.

The Ball Opened—Fighting on Sunday—Prisoners Captured by the Government Troops Shot—The Insurgents Driven Into the City After Sharp Fighting.

LONDON, April 3.—A special correspondent, under date of Paris, April 2, telegraphs as follows: There was a serious engagement to-day between the Government troops and the Communists. About two thousand National Guards marched on Courtevoir and were met by the gens d'armes and guards. The captain of the latter, galloped up, waving his cap, intending to address the Communists, when a Zouave with that body shot him dead. A general action followed, in which the gens d'armes took five prisoners, one of whom was seventy-six years of age, who were shot instantly. The prisoners of Fort Valerien were the first to commence the attack. Battalions of artillery are hurrying up to the scene of fighting, and the ramparts are being manned. The greatest excitement prevails.

The same correspondent telegraphs from Versailles that a crisis is at hand. Two batteries are in motion on the Paris road, and the ambulances are all ready. Bismarck has given permission for any number of troops to be massed near Paris, and says if order is not restored in Paris by the 15th instant, the Germans will enter. This news may be accepted as reliable.

Another Dispatch.

A Paris dispatch received here on Sunday evening says fighting has been going on since yesterday evening at various points. In the Place de la Concorde the artillery and infantry are drawn up in battle, the sound coming from the direction of Neuilly. The fortress Mont Valerien opened upon the columns of the Nationals, which were marching on Courtevoir, and kept up a continuous fire for several hours, in prevent them from establishing themselves in position there. The Nationals were finally compelled to retreat, after suffering severe losses.

A special to the London *Times* says: The fighting at Courtevoir was sharp. The reports are conflicting as to who first opened fire. The National Guards were at first driven into Courtevoir, where they maintained themselves several hours, firing from the houses. They were at last shelled out by Valerien, and fell back to the bridge at Neuilly, where they kept up a hot fusilade. From this position they were forced to retire, and finally withdrew into the city and shut the gates. The Versailles troops did not attempt to follow. An estimate, which is probably exaggerated, puts the loss of the National Guards at two hundred. The Government troops shot the prisoners as rebels. The opposite impression prevails in Paris that the Government is terrific. The Nationals threaten to attack Versailles.

Other special dispatches report that the Seventy-fourth regiment of the line came to Paris on Saturday and fraternized with the Nationals.

MacMahon Commands the French Army—Proclamation from the Commune—Movements of Communal Forces.

LONDON, April 3.—A dispatch from Versailles today says Marshal McMahon has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army.

A dispatch from Paris this forenoon says the Commune has issued a proclamation couched in the following language: "Citizens: We are the Provisional Government, we have a mission to protect the city, and count upon the aid of the citizens." There was a contrary movement in the Government forces during the night, and distant cannonading was audible this morning. The rappel is beating everywhere throughout the city.

The Commune Decree the Confiscation of Property, Separation of Church and State, and Suppression of Religious Bodies.

LONDON, April 3, 1 P. M.—The Paris Commune have issued a decree arraigning Thiers, Favre, Picard, Dufour, Simon and Pothuan before the tribunal of the people, and ordering their properties to be seized. Another decree pronounces the separation of church and state suppresses religious bodies, and abolishes national property.

MURDERS BY THE REDS.

Details of the Arrest and Condemnation of Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas—How they were Murdered.

(Paris (March 19) correspondence London *Daily News.*)

While I was returning from the scene I met two acquaintances who belonged to the Belgian Ambulance and who had seen—actually seen—Clement Thomas shot the day before. I must first state that my friend chose still to wear one of the white belts which is customary in the ambulance service. It is in the shape of a small stewpan and is called here a *cuvarette*. Now it so happens that a cuvarette precisely the same odd shape is worn by the new policemen; and, therefore, when these Belgians went yesterday to the Mairie at Montmartre to transact some business, and were returning peacefully to their homes, it entered into the head of some among the assembled crowds that they were policemen in disguise, who had forgotten to dispose of their cuvarettes. The infuriated insurgents pounced on them, and carried them on to the house in the Rue des Rosiers, where the Central Committee sits. On all sides the mob shouted that they must be shot, and that without trial, as there was no time for trials. In vain they protested their innocence loudly, but still they were kept prisoners for several hours. While they were waiting their case was examined by the self-constituted criminal Lecomte and Clement Thomas were brought in. The members of the Committee explained to them that the generals should not be shot; but, notwithstanding this direction, some National Guards, some Mobiles and some troops of the line dragged the generals down stairs into a little garden, kicking them and howling them. Again I was about to leave the execution. It was all done in a few minutes. General Clement Thomas was first [illegible]; a few words passed, and then he was pushed a few steps back against a wall. The brutes crowded round him about a couple of yards distant, and not raising their guns to fire from the shoulder, but, wildly from the hip, they gave him shot after shot until at last he fell. The old general held his hat in his hand, and received his death bravely. He was not killed at once with a shot, but required more than one shot, and spoke as he received it, but he remained upright. Then there was another shot, and he fell either on his old friend, or close beside him, but still he was erect. And so shot after shot, was given, until the General at last fell forward, dead. One account states that fifteen shots were fired, but all did not take effect. Then came General Lecomte's turn, and death came to him more speedily. He was pushed against a wall; five or six shots were fired, and his fall was premature. He threw up his hands, and plunged head foremost on the ground, as if he were taking a header in the sea. The spectators who gave this account still saw little more, for now came their turn. They were about to be carried down into the garden to undergo a similar fate, when an officer of the Garibaldian Corps loudly protested against their execution, unless it could be proved that they were not policemen in disguise. For several hours this suspense continued, when at last a member of the Central Committee proposed to submit the matter to them if they would sign a paper attesting that the Committee had no connection with the murder of the two Generals. Rejoiced at the opportunity of escape the two prisoners affixed their signatures to the document, and were then carefully written and execrably spelt. A Lieutenant of the navy, also arrested, owes his escape to the same opportune circumstance. It shows at least that there are a little afraid of the crime which has been perpetrated, and that they have refused to sanction. They are now likely to deal in the same way with General Chanzy, who has likewise fallen into the hands of the insurgents, but the conference of Gambetta, and his voting against the peace in company with the extreme party in the Assembly is a strong point in his favor. Besides which the feeds are now a little scared at the enormity of their crime, and think twice before they commit another of the same kind.

ANDREW ACCOUNT.

The *Figaro* relates as follows the capture of Generals Thomas and Lecomte, who were assassinated by the reds:

Having heard that one of his former aides-de-camp had been seized by the insurgents, General Clement Thomas determined to look after him, and with that object reached the place Pigalle about five o'clock. He was in plain clothes. One of the insurgents having recognized him by his fair white beard went and said to Lecomte: "Do you not General Clement Thomas?" "No!" was the first reply. "I do not think I am mistaken," said the insurgent, "though you are easily recognized by your beard." "Well, then, how it is that you are in the street, 'what then? Have I not always done my duty?' "You are a traitor," said the insurgent, brandishing the cut name by the collar. Others came to his aid, and they dragged the General towards the Rue des Rosiers, where the tendency of the Parisian Committee of Montmartre held its sittings. The fate of the unfortunate Clement Thomas was decided on at once. At six o'clock a body of National Guards charged in front of the garden into the garden. In that trying moment the old General showed all his Parisian composure. He stood upright, facing his executioners and holding his hat in his hand. Instead of firing upon him by platoon volley, as is the military custom, his executioners fired upon him one after another. As each ball struck, the unfortunate man became convulsively agitated, but still remained firm in its place, as a statue. The first discharge missed, the General was still erect, looking fixedly upon his executioners, and yet nothing but fire had. At last the fifteenth ball struck him beneath the right temple and brought him to the ground. General Lecomte was brought in the same day from Montmartre. He, too, was pale, kept his hand half folded upon his chest and muttered a few words of protest. The firing party in his case was composed of soldiers belonging to the *Eighty-eighth* regiment of the line. "It is thy turn, they cried," though gave the order to fire upon the people." An instant later and General Lecomte had fallen dead. A Lieutenant of the Two Hundred and Sixty-sixth battalion present at the assassinations could not refrain from exclaiming, "To massacres could not refrain from exclaiming, "To shoot them without hearing them! It is too horrible."

FIRES.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., April 3.—Calvin Presbyterian church, one of the finest in the city, burned this morning, the work of an incendiary. Loss $150,000.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The dwelling house of John Koons was burned this morning. Loss three thousand dollars; insured.

Cleveland, Ill.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Five buildings in the town of Cleveland, Henry county, Illinois, were burned yesterday morning. Total loss about twelve thousand dollars; fully insured.

Wagons, Wis.

WAUPUN, Wis., April 3.—The shipman house was burned yesterday. Loss ten thousand dollars; insurance seven thousand.

SALT.

Action of Manufacturing Companies.

A Scale of Prices Agreed Upon—A "Pool" Made of All the Salt in the Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1871.

The action of the Senate in refusing to concur with the House bill to abolish the duty on salt, has had the effect to bring about an understanding among the great salt corporations of the country, which they have heretofore worked for in vain. It has been ascertained here that the Syracuse, Ohio River and Saginaw Salt Companies, after innumerable meetings in various parts of the country for the past fifteen months, met finally at Detroit on the 22d of March last, and agreed upon a scale of prices and a special arrangement to govern the traffic in the article within certain prescribed limits. It was here determined to make a pool of all salt in the market in the territory bounded by the lakes on the north and east, and the Ohio river on the south, the western and southwestern boundary to be left entirely discretionary, according to the prices of freights to places from whence orders for this article might be sent. This discretion was confided to board there appointed, which shall consist of one representative from each of the three above salt corporations, who also are empowered to fill all orders and forward all supplies, and to advance or reduce prices as occasion may require. The per centage of the postponed all floure supplies and profits under the existing arrangements, were agreed upon as follows: Syracuse, forty per cent.; Ohio river, thirty-two per cent., and Saginaw twenty-eight per cent. The prices agreed upon for the present are: Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit, $2 per barrel; Toledo $2 10; St. Louis $2 40. This scale is regarded as moderately fair, but, it is further stated, is only intended to operate until Congress shall adjourn, when the free bill cannot be acted upon before the December, and it is proposed to take advantage of the interim to raise the prices as high and make as much money as possible, as it is conceded the present high rates will pass at the next session.

WEST NEWTON, PA.

Highway Robbery—A Farmer Relieved of Nine Hundred Dollars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, PA., April 3, 1871.

Mr. John W. Wallace, a farmer residing near Mendon, in Westmoreland county, reports that he was waylaid near his home at the corner of Rock Saturday evening by three men, masked, and armed with revolvers, who demand his money or his life. He chose the former, and was relieved of his pocket book, containing about nine hundred dollars. Mr. Wallace is a man of very limited means, and the loss falls very heavily upon him. There seems to be no clue by which the villians can be apprehended. R.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1871.

UNFOUNDED.

The published statement that orders were issued from the Navy Department to fit for sea service a number of vessels, is without foundation.

LANDS OF THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD CONNECTION.

In the brief interim between the entertainments lavished upon the Joint High Commission from the first, the members have so far progressed in the important business with which they were charged as to indicate that their duties will terminate about the last of the present month, when it is expected the Commission will be dissolved. Notwithstanding the published assertion to the contrary, there is a well-defined impression that this mission is charged with the settlement of the fisheries question, the Alabama claims, and all other points of differences between the two governments. Rejoiced at the opportunity of escape the two prisoners affixed their signatures to the document, and were then carefully written and execrably spelt. A Lieutenant of the navy, also arrested, owes his escape to the same opportune circumstance. It shows at least that there are a little afraid of the crime which has been perpetrated, and that they have refused to sanction. They are now likely to deal in the same way with General Chanzy, who has likewise fallen into the hands of the insurgents, but the conference of Gambetta, and his voting against the peace in company with the extreme party in the Assembly is a strong point in his favor. Besides which the feeds are now a little scared at the enormity of their crime, and think twice before they commit another of the same kind.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Affairs in Roumania—Adjournment of the Italian Chambers—Victoria to Visit Napoleon—Emperor William's Reply to the Address of the Reichstag—The Peace Conference, &c., &c.

Prince Charles Postpones His Accusion of the Throne.

LONDON, April 3.—A dispatch from Bucharest says that Prince Charles has postponed his accension of the throne of Roumania until the result of the elections for the Chambers is known.

Adjournment of the Italian Chambers.

FLORENCE, April 3.—The Italian Chambers have adjourned until the 19th inst.

Victoria to Visit Chiselhurst.

LONDON, April 3, 6.30 A. M.—Queen Victoria visits Napoleon at Chiselhurst to-day.

All Quiet in China.

LONDON, April 3.—The Foreign Office to-day received dispatches from the British Legation at Pekin, of March 16th, reporting all quiet in China.

Emperor Williams Reply to the Congratulatory Address Voted by the Reichstag.

BERLIN, April 3.—Emperor William, in repiying to the congratulatory address voted by Reichstag, thanks that body for its loyalty and devotion, praises the heroism of the German soldiers, and points to the visible guidance of God in the events of the recent war. He says the condition of France is owing to the revolutions of eighty years, and expresses the belief that the German nationality in Alsace and Lorraine had been merely defected and distressed during the compulsory union of those provinces with France. The Emperor concluded as follows: "Being an old man, I merely lay the foundation of an empire which my successor must complete."

The Peace Conference.

LONDON, April 3.—A dispatch from Brussels of the 3d says the second sitting of the Peace Conference was held to-day.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 3.—The steamship Batavia from New York, touched at Queenstown.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 3, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¾. Bonds firm; 5-20s of 62 92¾; do 65s, 93¼; do 67s, 93; 10-40s 89¾. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling upland 7¾@7¾d.

Provisions and breadstuffs unchanged and firm.

CURRENT OBSERVATIONS.

The Rochester, New York, *Union* makes the following remarkable statements: It may not be known to any considerable number of citizens that the leading among them is a very remarkable man. His name is Augustin Pickard. He is a native of Quebec, of French parentage, and he will be one hundred and four years old if he lives until tomorrow, the 5th instant. Mr. Pickard does not know what sickness means from any personal experience. He was never ill and never lost a meal for the want of an appetite to receive it. He is a carpenter by trade, and followed that calling from his youth to within twenty years. He is an excellent mechanic, and could do a good job of work to-day. He has no dizziness in the head, deafness, is ambitious to labor and will carry wood and water for his family. He takes an interest in every morning and goes to the Cathedral to attend to his religious devotions. He is a devout Roman Catholic. He retains all his faculties. He never wore spectacles, his hearing is perfect, and he converses fluently in French and will converse with him in his native tongue. He resided all his life where French is spoken until within a few years, and he has not forgotten it. He has a good knowledge of English. He sings very well, and don't mind taking a little wine with the boys now and then. He was married twice, and his last wife died in been dead more than forty years. He has stater in Canada who is 104 years of age. She is quite as healthy as her brother

A Calcutta letter of February 13, to the London *Times*, says preparations were making for taking the census of British India, and adds:

The returns already brought in or brought to light by the census. People, after living here for many years, are daily astonished to some new fact which they had never suspected. I have seen the Madras Administrative Report for 1869-70, and I find that in a population of 24,607,027 there were 37,828 cases of accident, and suicides, and 135 murders discovered during the year. When it is remembered that in cases of murder even the finding of the body is rare, figures are reluctant to give evidence, and in fact, often try to escape from it by misleading us, these figures represent an awful waste of human life.

A writer in the *Golden Age* says: Wives are not selected on account of their dress or ornaments in one case out of ten. Brilliant dress and jewels attract admiration, and secure offers of handles rather about the young women who make the most display, and are the most inevitable consequence of his imprudence. Two of our party entered the water and remained in it about twenty minutes. They declared their heads, and the result was severe snooting pains, sickness and dizziness, and subsequent chilly congestion, an hour later, in the refreshing waters of the Jordan. Woe, too, to the inexperienced stranger, who has not learned the art of bathing, dips his head as well as his body under into the Dead Sea. Inflamed eyes and mouth are the least of his sufferings. Ladies with acrid salts, are among the penalties of his rashness; while if the face its waters be washed with a greater concentration of nastiness than had entered into his imagination before. In buoyancy and bitterness the Dead Sea surpasses the rest of the world. I read respecting it; but in some other particulars our anticipations were fairly disappointed. It is pretty, in each bonne who have not been prominent at anniversations, as well as those who favor the police, to dispose of it promptly, and not allow it to go over to be discussed as an open question through the summer. There are still a number of shrewd politicians who believe that, if the President urges the matter upon Congress, it can be carried through. On the other hand, a number who have taken an active part in favor of the project express the conviction that it cannot be carried in either house. Mr. Wade declares that in the present temper of Congress and the country it cannot succeed.

SECOND EDITION.

SAN DOMINGO.

Report of the Commission Finished.

Differences of of Opinion Among Annexationists as to What Shall be Done With It.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1871.

The San Domingo Report

Is substantially finished, though as yet unsigned. The intention now is to hand it to the President to-morrow. There have been a number of consultations within a few days among the most prominent supporters of the President in this matter, and they have been found to be about equally divided upon the two propositions in regard to the manner of treating the report. One party advises the President to send it to Congress with a simple message of transmittal, leaving the whole subject for such action as Congress may adopt. The others strongly urge him to make an earnest recommendation for annexation, and ask for immediate action. It is believed that he will adopt the former course. There is a general desire among those Republicans in each house who have not been prominent as annexationists, as well as those who favor the policy, to dispose of it promptly, and not allow it to go over to be discussed as an open question through the summer. There are still a number of shrewd politicians who believe that, if the President urges the matter upon Congress, it can be carried through. On the other hand, a number who have taken an active part in favor of the project express the conviction that it cannot be carried in either house. Mr. Wade declares that in the present temper of Congress and the country it cannot succeed.

OHIO.

The Municipal Elections Yesterday.

The Result in Canton, Massillon, Bucyrus, Wooster, Youngstown, Crestline, Salem, Lima, Alliance, &c., &c.

CANTON, April 3.—This city elected a clear Democratic ticket, on an average majority of 5z. There was considerable interest taken in the election by both parties, about the usual number of votes being polled.

MASSILLON, April 3.—The election here to-day resulted in the election of one Democratic trustee and one constable. The balance of the ticket is Republican by the usual majority.

BUCYRUS, O., April 3.—Bucyrus elects two councilmen from each ward, and the whole city ticket, with the exception of the Democratic mayor, and a Democratic councilman from each ward. The Democratic party, while it believed these acts to be unconstitutional, did not, as had been charged, inaugurate a "carpet-bag" rule. They had no desires to which the Democratic party would resort to serve party ends.

Mr. SCOTT here interposed and quoted from the Brookhead letter of Blair, that the President elect had pledged himself to support the enforcement acts by force.

BLAIR said he was not the Democratic party, and the Democratic party was not Blair, and he repeated that the Democratic party had never threatened to use violent measures to defeat constitutional acts of Congress. He (Blair) had believed and did believe that the President, having taken an oath to support that constitution, would be true to that oath, whether against Congress or against individuals, and that the enforcement of Congress violating the constitution was no more than a mob. He had said that the army should be made to undo it by force if necessary, but he had also said that the force would be necessary for, if the army was withdrawn the infamous carpet-bag governments would be left to do their work.

Without concluding his remarks, Mr. BLAIR gave way, and the bill was laid aside, to be kept into executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The consideration of the bill to enforce amendments to the constitution was resumed.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, said that he had been progressing for nearly one week. His object in rising was to ask the gentleman, having charge of the bill, whether he could not fix upon the time when the discussion should close, so that the House could proceed to the debate of the bill. He was in favor of legislation the result was an agreement that the general debate shall continue to-day and to-morrow, and that the House will meet to-morrow morning at seven o'clock, and that on Wednesday morning the House will proceed to vote the bill under the ten minutes rule, and that the amendments shall be decided as in the Committee of the Whole.

Speech making continued until adjournment.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The mails from Nevada contain terrible stories of the atrocious crimes committed in that State by organized bands of incendiaries and cut-throats. The Virginia City *Enterprise* says that within the past ten years over 500 murders have been committed in that county alone, an average of twenty a year. During that time but one man has been tried and hanged. So outspoken has public sentiment been in regard to crime, and so poorly has the law been administered that the desperadoes have been tried and acquitted at last that the prominent citizens and lawyers of Virginia City have lynched one as a warning to the rest.

Dr. S. W. Crawford has exhibited a snake captured by him in Western Virginia, which no naturalist who has ever seen it can assign a place among the known species. It is of a milk-white color from head to tail, with the exception of a few brown specks near the tail. It is about five and one half feet in length, and not more than two and a half inches in circumference at the thickest part. It has not fangs, but teeth like a dog. It is quite active, however, provided with teeth as sharp as needles. The tail was supplied with a horny appendage about half an inch in length, which it used with great effect at the time of its capture.

The body is so slender that when held up in the light of the sun the light shines through it precisely as when the fingers of the hand are held before the light of a jet of gas. She lived almost on a diet of constrictors. Dr. Crawford, who handles it with the utmost freedom, tells us that it will coil in the arm with such force as to stop the circulation of the blood. On one occasion, when he was examining it, he had allowed it to coil itself around his arm. At this moment a young lady came up behind, and did not discover the reptile until within a few feet of it. The snake, which is invariably excited at any sudden noise, tightened its folds so that the doctor was in danger of suffocation.

The snake has grown about seven inches since its capture. The boy whose discovery of it led to its capture, finds much sport in the fact that he described it as then but about two feet in length. Dr. Crawford says it was examined by naturalists a short time after he obtained possession of it, and they pronounced it to be about three months old. He thinks it will reach a length of twelve or fifteen feet before it attains its growth.

The only solid food it has taken during the last three months is a rat, which it first killed, after the approved method of constrictors, by crushing it in its folds, and swallowing it whole. Dr. Crawford has taught it to drink milk, and it daily consumes small quantities of this food.

JAPANESE BARBARITY.

Shocking Details—Refinement of Cruelty—All for Religion's Sake.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, writing from Yokohama, February 23d, 1871, states that a little more than a year since the newly organized government of Japan began to put in force an old law against Christians, which it was hoped had become obsolete under the modified views and feelings of the Mikado's government. Late in 1869 between three thousand and four thousand native Christians, residing in and near the city of Nagasaki, were seized and dragged from their homes and carried on steamers to parts thin unknown, but it has since been ascertained that they were sent to different localities. The following is a description of the cruelty practiced upon seven hundred of the Christians, given on the authority of an eye witness:

He found them shut up in what looked like a huge cage built for the purpose, at the bottom of a deep depression resembling a crater in the top of a hill. The building is of two stories, but is invisible till one stands on the rim of the crater, whence he might drop a stone upon the roof. The whole seven hundred were all confined in the upper story, from which they have no means of egress. The lower story underneath even the sight of a bit of blue sky, and cannot afford room for them to lie down at night in the open air. There, in that pent-up air, the poor wretches are huddled together, without regard to age or sex. Mothers brought with them their infant children, nearly a hundred of them, when they first entered this place of confinement, but few of them now have the comfort of extending their maternal love and care for their babes, for most of those infants have died of small-pox within a few months past. This pestilence has prevailed in Japan with unusual malignity. But, whatever pest may invade the prison of these Christians, neither physician or medicine is provided for them by their keepers. Were disease to carry them off, I do not say it would be regarded as a special good fortune by the government, for it is evidently its aim not to save life, but to kill. The daily allowance of food to the prisoners is a ball of dirty saigon rice. The staple of this country, of which there is no scarcity, is too good for those who are to believe what this government condemns. Besides, the miserable ration they receive is hardly enough to keep body and soul together, while the tie that unites them must be constantly attenuated by such a meagre diet. It is the aim of the oppressors to, if possible, to constrain some of them by such means to deny their faith. While, as may be the possible result, another, and a more comfortable building has been erected not far from the prison, to receive the sick. Into this building no nurse is to accompany. When my informant visited the prison, the prisoners were crowding as near as possible to the where he stood without, undertook to see the face of one who sympathized with them, and wishing to have a word with him. Their anxiety to keep out the last spark of humanity seemed extinct, beat them back with clubs, thrusting them between the bars of their cages.

He there saw two dead bodies lying just where they died of starvation, days before. No attempt having been made to remove them. The prisoners were left to endure the sight and stench of them as they were always dragged out of the prison at the end of long police, to which the survivors were compelled to fasten their dead companions, in order to keep out of the way of contagion. They said, also, that they had no clothing but such as they had worn when they were arrested a year ago. They say that they expect, and are willing to die for their religion, but they do dread the long, slow, and terrible execution alone having any special terrors for them. It is not probable that many of the prisoners will be revealed religion, but they look upon martyrdom as the gate to a blissful reward hereafter.

The cruelties which are being inflicted upon as substantially true, and I envy not the man who can read of four of these facts and yet feel no indignation. Mean, while, the Japanese authorities are loud in their professions of friendship for foreigners, and I envy not the man who can read of four of these facts and yet feel no indignation. A bill was recently passed by the Legislature relating to the sale of liquors, and the Governor has refused to sign it. It forbids the sale of liquor from each ward another year, which left five to elect. The Democrats elected four out of the five. The vote was light and the Republicans failed to bring out their strength, while the opposite party worked secretly and with great energy.

CRESTLINE, O., April 3.—In consequence of a steady rain all day, a very slight vote was polled at the election to-day, and the result was known but little interest taken. The vote was divided between two tickets, and the latter, a purely local ticket, part of each being elected. In the corporation two councilmen from the people's ticket were elected, and in the township the entire people's ticket was elected, with the exception of one trustee.

SALEM, O., April 3.—The municipal election here resulted as follows: Councilmen, Peter Boswell, Henry Ely and Jennings, Republicans; Stephen, Republican; Stephen Richards, City Clerk, Republican; Thomas Jones, Treasurer, Democrat; and one Democratic trustee. The balance of the ticket are Republicans.

LIMA, April 3.—The entire Democratic township and corporation tickets were elected here, the majorities ranging from two hundred to three hundred. The council stands fifteen Democrats to seven Republicans, a Democratic gain. The Republicans had no regular ticket, but supported the Citizens' ticket. A prohibitory law has been the important issue, and carried by a large majority.

MANSFIELD, April 3.—The election passed off here to-day very quietly. The Republicans elected their whole ticket by about an average majority. The chief contest was upon the question of license question, the town council having submitted the question to the people decided by a majority of 238 against granting licenses. The result is a severe blow to the temperance men.

AKRON, O., April 3.—The election passed off quietly in this city to-day. The Democratic mayor, city ticket except Marshal Parker, Independent Republican candidate for that office, was elected. The Democrats elect the majority of the council.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The city election returns are not complete, but enough is known to warrant conjecture on the majority for Davis, Democrat, for mayor, who is certainly elected over Harris, Republican, by a majority of 1,000. In the Fourteenth ward the Republican loss on the last Secretary of State's vote is 200. In the Twenty-third ward the Democratic loss is 17. Partial returns from the Twenty-first ward indicate a probable majority of 400 for Davis. In the Fourth ward, Gabriel Netter, Independent Republican, defeats Conover Harris, regular Republican, by over 200 majority.

CONNECTICUT.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

Jewell, Republican Candidate for Governor, Probably Elected.

NEW HAVEN, April 3.—In New Haven, Jewell, Republican, for Governor, gains 891 on the vote of last year. Twenty-one towns in New Haven county show a gain of 831; for Jewell over last year. Jewell is probably elected. Kendricks, Democrat, for Congress from the Second District, is probably elected by a small majority.

MIDDLESEX, PA

A Baby Abandoned by its Parents.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MIDDLESEX, PA., April 3, 1871.

A male child about three weeks old was found near the roadside, about one mile north of this place, this morning. It was comfortably wrapped, and had a bottle of milk placed near its mouth when found. There is supposed to have been parties who left it there, as no inquiries have thus far been made for it. It has been taken in charge by Constable B. King.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-four Hours—The Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 7.30 P. M.—The area of low-pressure which was on Sunday evening over Lake Michigan, is now over Lake Ontario. The pressure has varied slightly, and is now somewhat higher in the southwest. It has risen in the extreme northwest, and is now falling. Clear and clearing weather now prevails from the gulf to the upper lakes. Brisk winds prevail from the southwest from the Missouri river to Lake Huron. Threatening and rainy weather prevailed to-day on Lake Ontario and in the Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that generally cloudy, with partially cloudy weather, will on Tuesday be experienced from Pennsylvania west and south to the Mississippi valley; falling barometer with threatening and rainy weather in New York and the Eastern States.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE ROSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE.

NEW YORK, April 3.—In the matter of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, against which a petition in bankruptcy has been filed by James Alden and the Adams Express Company, Judge Woodruff has ordered, on motion of the petitioners, that all further proceeding in bankruptcy be stayed until the petitioners be fully heard and decision rendered, except only, that the first meeting, creditors and choice of assignee, may be held, and all proper and usual proceedings preliminary thereto may be had, with the exception that no assignee be chosen, and the assignees so chosen may accept.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The annual meeting of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, held this day, J. B. Blackstone and John B. Drake, of Chicago, and D. Willis James, of New York, were unanimously elected Directors for the three ensuing years.

SAN DOMINGO-HAYTIAN WAR.

Fighting Between Baez and Cabral's Forces—Baez Victorious—Gen. Gomez Shot.

A dispatch from Port-au-Platte, dated March 24th, says: Cabral's troops, under General Luperon, were attacked on the 19th instant by a small portion of Baez's army under General Frederick Garcia, on the northwest frontier of Haiti. Although the numbers engaged were small, the fighting was very fierce and hotly contested, lasting without intermission for nearly seven hours. At the end of that time the troops under Luperon were completely routed. General Manuel Rodriguez, Luperon's chief of staff, was taken prisoner by General Garcia, together with five men. Seventeen others were killed, and twenty-one wounded. General Gomez was shot dead. Luperon's force outnumbered Baez by about three to two, but they had no cavalry, and a scarcity of shot will which is shown around here, his private baggage, among which was some correspondence, ten Prussian rifles, and $400 in gold. It is said that in its the south, but another report states that he is within five leagues of Azua.

STATE NEWS.

They had a "tub race" at Williamsport Saturday evening.

Mr. Bayard Taylor seems to be almost as successful as a farmer as he has long proved in his triple capacity of poet, traveler and lecturer. He has within a week or so, sent to market fresh cucumbers, grown in the open air on his country place at Kennett Square, Pa., without artificial heat.

Mrs. Margaret Small was found dead in her bed at Watkins, on Wednesday afternoon, having had no sickness previously. She lived alone.

The Mayor of Harrisburg is organizing a crusade on corner loafers.

A fatal accident occurred in Montour township, Columbia county on last sabbath week. A young man named Stockroth accidently shot himself through the abdomen, from the effects of which he died almost instantly. He was crossing a fence at the time, and in passing through the fence the trigger caught and snapped the cap with the result stated.

DR. MCCANDLESS, physician of the Board of Health, reports thirty-three deaths for the week ending April 25. Of these three were from apoplexy, two bronchitis, three consumption, two convulsions, three of scarlet fever, two typhoid fever, four inflamation of the brain, two inflamation of the stomach, and of cancer of the stomach, burning, cyanosis, dropsy, inflamation of brain, inanition, marasmus, and paralysis, one each. There were eighteen males and fifteen females, thirty-two white and one colored. Seven were one year of age and twelve were less than ten.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Fred and Lewis Lawald, indicted for malicious mischief on oath of Barbara Aultmyer who alleges that they on the night of March 18th, 1871, broke and destroyed her bar fixtures, entered a plea of *nolo contendere*, and were sentenced to pay twenty dollars and costs each.

Charles Thomas indicted for assault and battery on oath of Frederick Schranck, entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs of prosecution.

Mrs. Ann Hall was placed on trial on an indictment charging her with malicious mischief, David Deitweiler prosecutor. The defendant is charged with having destroyed one hundred and eighty rails on the grounds of Mr. Deitweiler and Fred Spindler in Chartiers township, on the 23d of July last. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Richard Roberts,	A. J. McIvoy,
Sidney Davis, et al,	George Hall, et al,
Ellen J. Reilly,	M. P. McLaughlin,
B. Dyer,	Mary Ann Hall,
James Hughes, et al,	Abraham Fox,
George W. Dawson,	William Woods,
John Bell,	Charles Knap, et al.,
James P. Byrne,	

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the Common Pleas Stowe, the case of Kirkpatrick & Lyons vs. Ryder & Pinco, taken up Friday, was resumed yesterday morning. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $416 98.

Union Refining and Storing Co. vs. Watson Ryder and Chas. F. Pinco. Action to recover on a contract for oil. On trial.

Before Judge Sterrett, the case of Jacob Schwartz vs. Lewis Bohme, reported Saturday, was taken up. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $145.

W. W. Wilson, Esq., entered judgment on judgment note for $135. The defendant set off that the sheep bought by the defendant, for which the note was given, were not as represented. The jury didn't consider that he should be compelled to pay for them as good and sound sheep.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

11. Eaton vs. Campbell.
189. Jeremy vs. Girard Insurance Company.
219. Stiffler vs. Pfanzer.
227. Czarnecki vs. Ivy.
254. Grosser vs. Hampton.
260. Knowles vs. McClelland.
268. Small vs. Spencer.
270. Lange, Little & Co. vs. Seibert, Barr & Co.
167. Justin A Klee vs. Bahe.
272. Dalzell et al. vs. Wm. McVay & Co.
266. Dalzell vs. S. Riller.
272. Dalzell et al. vs. Frantz et al.

Before Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Decken vs. Weidman, reported Saturday, the jury found a verdict yesterday in the sum of $267 for the plaintiff.

The first case taken up was that of George Johnston vs. Raymond Schiffhauer. Action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff $74 00.

The City of Pittsburgh vs. D. Hutchinson two cases. Suits on municipal lien for grading Bluff street. On trial.

On motion of W. G. Hawkins, Esq., Mr. John D. Owens was admitted to practice in this court.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

62. City of Pittsburgh vs. Hartman & Lare.
63. City of Pittsburgh vs. Sawyer.
64. City of Pittsburgh vs. Martin.
72. City of Pittsburgh vs. Harrison.
75. Gladding, Mc Bean & Co. vs. Pennsylvania National Bank.
80. Apfelbaum vs. Friederich.
87. Nevin & Co. vs. Benny.
141. Kingan vs. Arlotthoff.

THE POST.

The "Only" in a New Dress.

The old *Post*, which, since the untimely end of *The Paper*, again indulges in the boast that it is "the *only* Democratic daily in Western Pennsylvania." It comes to us in an entirely new dress, looking as fresh and vigorous as one could hope to see it. We are pleased to note this evidence of prosperity, and, so far as business relations and business dealings are concerned, we can indorse the remark of its proprietors, that the paper has been built up by "patient industry and honest toil." The *Post* has had "a hard row to hoe," and while we have not the slightest affinity with it politically, we can bear testimony to the honorable dealing and gentlemanly intercourse of the proprietors. They have succeeded financially against "heavy odds," and have reason to feel proud of their success.

THE LICENS

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1871.

SPEAKING of the building at this city of iron steamers for river use, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says it has thus been demonstrated, beyond cavil, that we can build as good an iron steamer in this country as can be built upon the Tyne or Clyde. This being an established fact, the *Sentinel* expects that ere long iron shipbuilding will be undertaken at one or more of the lake ports, and adds:

To the meantime, Pittsburgh is laying the foundation for a permanent establishment of this branch of industry, which will gradually be extended, first to the lakes and then to the coast, unless blighted by the action of some future Congress, which in the interest of a sickly coast, may prostrate the entire interest at one blow. The progress in the manufacture of iron in the United States, has been greater during the past six years, than at any other period during our existence as a nation. We shoul't, therefore, be content to let well enough alone.

A LETTER of Gen. R. E. LEE, written in February, 1865, has recently been published for the first time, to show that he favored the employment of negroes as soldiers in his army. He regarded their use in this way not only as expedient but necessary, believing that the Federal authorities would so use them against the Confederates, and he could not see the wisdom of holding the negroes to await the arrival of the Union armies, when they might be used to check their progress. He expressed the opinion that "the negro, under proper circumstances, will make an efficient soldier," and added:

"They possess all the physical qualifications, and their habits of obedience constitute a good foundation for discipline. They furnish a more promising material than many armies of which we read in history, which owed their efficiency to discipline alone. I think those who are employed should be freed. It would be neither just nor wise, in my opinion, to require them to serve as slaves."

On the strength of this letter the Confederate Congress passed an act authorizing the employment of negroes as soldiers, but the measure had been too long postponed to be efficacious.

OBLIGATIONS TO FRANCE.

American obligations to France for services rendered in our revolutionary war have lately been the subject of discussion in some of the newspapers. One of them thinks that no especial thanks are due, because the French Government, in aiding our fathers, was not moved by love for the revolted colonies, but by hatred of England. Its entire action, we are told, was directed by considerations of state policy. One writer, Mr. LOSSING, we believe, has gone so far as to say that the moral support derived from the French alliance was rather prejudicial than advantageous to the American cause, by inspiring a measure of confidence which led to relaxation of effort. And he also contends that the Americans would undoubtedly have secured peace and the acknowledgment of their independence sooner without than with French aid. Discussions of the kind are legitimate enough, and no doubt most readers of American history have some time or other amused themselves with conjectures as to what the result of "Washington's rebellion" would have been, if England and its colonies had been left to fight out their quarrel without foreign interposition. The present, however, would seem to be an inopportune time for trying to prove that we owe rather reproaches than gratitude to the nation which just now so bitterly needs assistance from others. The truth is that the claims of France upon this country are not made to appear less by a discussion which brings out all the facts of the old alliance. Though strictly true that the Government of LOUIS XVI. was not prompted to aid the so-called rebels by any motives more elevated or generous than the desire to weaken or mortify a dangerous enemy, it is equally true that the better classes of the French nation at the time applauded the measure with genuine sympathy. All reading French people under the teaching of the greatest writers of the age, were enthusiastic admirers of free institutions. Their views on the subject may not have been very enlightened or practical, and it is certain that they very imperfectly understood the proper tendency of their theories, but they entertained no doubt as to the justice of the American cause which they supported by contributions in money as well as with the whole weight of their personal influence. When LAFAYETTE and other nobles came to our aid, they at once became objects of admiring interest in every French society, as we learn from many details in the very entertaining "Memoires" of Count SEGUR. It is characteristic of human nature to take interest in, if not to love those whom we help in difficulty or distress, and through all the generations since American independence was established, the educated portion of the French nation, "proud," as a Frenchman has said, "of their part in the birth of the American nationality and republic, have never ceased to follow them in their development with interest, with affection, with sympathy equally disinterested and sincere." Every reader of our history knows how deep and strong were the feelings of obligation to the French in the early days of the republic. An abler and more discreet man than GENET by appealing to the sentiment, might perhaps have made the GALLICAN party a majority, in spite of the influence of WASHINGTON. There can be no doubt as to how Americans in those days regarded the assistance which France had rendered in the war of independence. But the Philadelphia *Age* has quoted a passage from the writings of JEFFERSON which to most readers will seem to place the subject beyond controversy. Mr. JEFFERSON was convinced, in view of American resources and powers of perseverance, that without foreign assistance they could not have acquired their independence. They would, he thinks, have made peace with the mother country on terms highly favorable to themselves, though without the recognition of their existence as a separate power. Universal tradition and prevalent feeling in the American people have never ceased to bear witness to the impression friendly to France left by the old alliance, and if the sentiment ever utterly dies out, the fact will certainly be discreditable to one, if not both of the nations.

THE SOCIALIST REVOLT.

Slight feeling of justice is manifested in the degree to which the sympathies of foreigners seem to have been alienated from the French people in the time of their overwhelming calamities by the revolt of the Socialists. Well informed and patriotic Frenchmen, while recognizing and grieving over the fact, are evidently surprised at the unmistakable effect. They have so long been accustomed to regard the Red Spectre as a thing to be dreaded, as a terrible reality of evil from which a strong government, however despotic, appeared to be their only refuge, that they are unable to understand why any fresh development of its power of mischief, should surprise the outside world, or modify the general estimate of French national character. In fact, the revolt of the Socialists is so entirely consistent with the well known policy and past actions of the party, that their neglect to use the opportunity presented by the circumstances of the time, would have been very remarkable. During the siege of Paris, the fear of them led the government of the city to adopt measures which, designed to secure their quiet assistance in the defense, gave them a taste of the state of idleness and enjoyment for which they had been almost hopelessly striving for many years. An income of two and a half francs a day, with no rent to pay and no work to do, these were advantages not to be lightly surrendered! They had at length attained to the happy state of idleness and ease, the delightful land of Cocagne, which realized their notions of earthly bliss. When they discovered that only a very small minority of the National Assembly were in favor of a communistic republic, the leaders of the party in Paris at once determined to adopt a policy by which they should secure the control of France. Ignoring the National Assembly as having done its work, they resolved that the socialistic Communes of the capital should elect representatives to assume the provisional government of the country. It was supposed that the commission thus chosen would then easily be able to obtain the election of a constituent assembly in the interest of their party. No doubt, their hopes of success were nourished by their recollections of the imperial method of organizing and manipulating the *plebiscites*, while as a final resort the application of terrorism, if it should be necessary, was intended. There is no country in the world where the great mass of the people cling more tenaciously to the institution of property than in France. With more than twenty millions of small proprietors, the institution has a greater number of interested defenders than almost anywhere else. People so poor that they might be expected to be indifferent to communistic schemes as having little to lose by them, are trained to abhor and oppose them, by the enjoyment of possession, however small, and by the sympathies which proprietorship has established between them and the rich. Except the *ouvrier* class, the poor as well as the wealthy throughout the country, are indisputably on the side of the actual National Assembly which represents the Government. Order apparently owes its salvation to the fact that this body holding its sessions outside of Paris has not fallen under the control of the insurgents. As against the wretched fanatics and fools who occupy the capital, the Assembly commands the allegiance and support of the nation, as may be confidently expected soon to be made manifest in the complete suppression of the revolt. There is probably little danger of the inauguration of the guillotine or of the establishment of a reign of terror. However slow may have been the advance of intelligence and morals in France, it is certain that both have made great progress since the time of the first revolution. We do not believe that even ROBESPIERRE would be able to rule the men who now hold Paris. Even over them the spirit of the age exerts its influence. A few of them may, indeed do, clamor for blood, but doubtless the great majority, at least of the leaders, are well aware that the constitution of their dominion in sanguinary measures would excite more horror and disgust. That we do not give them undue credit for humanity is proved by the fact that the execution of the generals and the massacre of the unarmed multitude a few days ago at once produced a division in their ranks. Doubtless large numbers of them are already frightened at their own success in occupying the capital and arresting the regular government, and will be prepared to submit as soon as they shall be confronted by well organized and energetic resistance. The failure of their sympathizers of the provincial cities in the attempt to carry out their plans must have had a very depressing effect upon the men of Paris. Should the main body show no more bravery or persistence than was shown by the detachment whose defeat was chronicled in our issue of yesterday, the triumph of the government is likely to be easy and complete.

KING WILLIAM, it would appear, was not anxious for imperial dignity. A correspondent writing from Berlin says that much persuasion was necessary to induce the King to accept the imperial title, and that he was far from being anxious in the matter, as has generally been believed. The great point of difficulty was the Prussian army, and any changes it might have to undergo in consequence of the unification of the realm in the form of an empire. In regard to any such change in the organization of the Prussian forces, even as to the military oath, titles of regiments, or for that matter as to the buttons of the uniforms, the King was immovable, and would have rather rejected the imperial dignity than to have allowed the least deviation in that model institution, his pride and solace in all circumstances.

The demise of an eccentric character, one Dr. McBride, is announced as having occurred recently at Indianapolis. He was known from Maine to California as the "King of Pain." It is related of hi n that he became acquainted with an abandoned girl, only fourteen years of age and extremely ignorant. In a freak of generosity he placed in her hands, in the presence of a witness, $3,500, on condition that she would go to another city and there educate and fit herself for some honorable pursuit, giving her six years to accomplish this reformation; and, obtaining her promise, showed her into the street. A friend remonstrating, the doctor said, with a laugh, "I won it in four nights at faro, and if I can do a worthy deed with the infernal money, why shouldn't I? I'll make up for it in devilry before another week passes." The girl disappeared and was never heard of afterward by the doctor.

Chicago had a sensation this week in the discovery, in the south branch of the river in that city, of the body of a man, minus head and legs. At first it was thought murder most foul" had been committed, but it was suggested that the remains probably found their way to the river from a dissecting room. A surgical examination was determined upon, the result of which indicated pretty clearly that the decapitation and severing of the limbs of the body was the work of the blades of the propellor wheel of a steamer. The police superintendent concluding that it was not a "first class murder" after all, relinquished the idea of detailing his best detectives to solve the mystery. Whether the man killed or was murdered, seemed to be of no consequence, the circumstance of the finding of the body being nothing out of the usual order in that vicinity.

IT is stated that about four hundred acres of land in the immediate vicinity of St. Louis were purchased a few days since for $145,000, for a union stock yard. The work will be commenced immediately on the erection of the yard at an outlay of a large sum of money. Among the prominent stockholders are A. M. Allerton, David Allerton, J. B. Dutcher, Wm. C. Moore, of the National Stock Yards, New York, Mr. Augustus Schell, H. C. Clarke, President of the Lake Shore Road, Samuel F. Barger, of New York, W. T. C. Eastman, of Baltimore, and Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

ON the subject of tavern licenses a recent grand jury in Philadelphia has addressed the court. The jury are creditably informed that there are over 4,000 licensed houses, and about 2,500 others, unlicensed, selling intoxicating liquors; and many of these houses are of the vilest character and the hot-beds which germinate and bring to full growth the crimes of our city. That there should be allowed to exist so large a number of houses, carrying on this traffic in defiance of law, is highly discreditable to the authorities, whose duty it is to prevent and punish them indicted. But one case of this nature has been presented to the grand jury during the present term. The jury are of the opinion that a change is imperatively called for in the present license law, and that provisions should be made by which the moral and law abiding citizens would have a voice in expressing the wants of the community in reference to places of public entertainment and the location, by which they would have the right of effectually remonstrating against their location in any locality located to the detriment of their property, the comfort and the welfare of society.

AT one of the social meetings of the Joint High Commission at Washington, Judge Hoar, in conversation with Prof. Bernard, remarked that our people were very sore about the sentiment of the English nation during the recent war; that there was in England during the first years of the war a very general and decided sympathy with the South, which was less pronounced as the war went on always openly avowed. "Oh!" replied Prof. Bernard, "you are certainly mistaken about that; the opinion of the English nation on the merits of your case would have been very much misrepresented." "Well," replied the ex-Attorney General, "I hope you are right. I was not in England during the war, and of course have no personal knowledge of the facts. I should not have ventured the expression of such an opinion on my own authority, but the language I just now used was a quotation from one of your lectures at Oxford University. The Professor reddened as gracefully as possible, saying that if he really did say so he thought he must have unintentionally put the case a little too strong.

PERSONAL.

The Springfield *Republican* correspondent writes: I confess to a disappointment in the personal appearance of Mr. Pendleton. He has grown fat and florid-looking-headed since the time he was in the House. High living has put its marks upon him, and he looks as if he would be a good candidate for the gout. Hendricks is by far the better man—more fair and sensible.

The Springfield *Republican* asks: "Can it be true, the story that is going the rounds, that the veteran Prussian Minister, Baron von Gerolt, was driven to send his recent request to his government to be recalled, because he has not been able to maintain agreeable personal relations with Secretary Fish? Foreign relations and personal relations have got strangely mixed up at Washington, we know, but we should be sorry to believe that Baron von Gerolt had any such reason for leaving us as that stated."

Captain Louis Livingston, an American, is mentioned as having distinguished himself in the German army in the recent war with France. He joined the service of the King of Wurtemburg, and became a Lieutenant's commission in his cavalry guard. At Woerth, Sedan, Champagny, Chatillon, and before Paris he was honorably mentioned, being on one occasion so for dauntless bravery that he received the medal "for personal courage and important service in the presence of the enemy," the highest reward bestowing the Iron Cross of Prussia, the highest reward a German officer can obtain. The last gift came to him for his bearing at the battle of Marigny and the affair at Villefort.

The Rev. Dr. Deems of the New York "Church of the Stranger" delivered a lecture to his people the other evening, in the course of which he said he had come to preach the Gospel of Marriage. He believed in it, and that people were happier in the marriage relation than when unmarried; and if a man or woman in his church passed the age of thirty without being married, and good reasons were known, he would be a question for the advisory council to consider.

Publishers say that the most difficult man in America to obtain a promise from as to any literary labor is Emerson, but that the promise once obtained, the work will certainly be delivered within the time prescribed. After him Lowell ranks next; but he usually wants a liberal extension for unexpected delays and unforeseen contingencies.

The personal appearance of the new Austrian ministry is by no means prepossessing. The premier, Count Hohenwarth, is a little man, who hardly weighs a hundred pounds, and whose whole size is so feeble that he is scarcely able to make himself understood in the Imperial Parliament; and three of his colleagues look more like jolly saloon-keepers than statesmen and scholars.

A few years ago, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe built an elegant house in Hartford, which has since been the home of herself and family; but now they are leaving it, probably never to return. The winter in New England is too cold, while the summer is too hot for Mrs. Stowe's health; hence she will spend the one in Florida, and the other in some cool seaside retreat at the North.

A linguist at Warsaw, in Poland, named Prescensky, has just completed a polyglot dictionary in twenty-three languages, upon which he has been at work for over seventeen years. It is believed that the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg will publish the work at its expense.

A Parisian wag who finds time to make merry amid the troubles that surround him, proposes a memorial cenotaph (an empty tomb) upon which shall be engraven representations of certain peculiarities of the members of the late Provisional Government. He proposes that upon the tomb be graven twelve broken hearts, surmounted, one with a military cap, the others with lawyers' caps, a flock of pigeons, a horse's carcase, a mouldy loaf of bread filled with hair, Gambetta's eye, Ferry's whiskers, Glais-Bizoin's hat, Em. Arago's nose, Etienne Arago's double eye-glass, Pelletan's beard, Crémieux's scales, three tears of Jules Simon, Garnier-Pages's shirt-collar, Ernest Picard's golden tongue, Jules Favre's famous defiance to the Prussians, "Not an inch of our soil! Not a stone of our fortresses!" and General Trochu's scabbard without a sword. This would be a choice medley, truly.

NEW BOOKS.

Westward by Rail: The New Route to the East by W. F. *Rae* is the latest book of English travels in the United States that we have seen. The author made an extensive tour in the country, having landed in New York and visited San Francisco. The "leaves of the volume" consists of two series of letters which he addressed to the *Daily News*, but in the revision so many changes and additions were made as "to constitute the volume itself an entirely new work in substance if not in name." We must confess, in fact, as some persons might be prevented from looking into the book by the impression that they had already seen many portions of it in the newspapers, Mr. Rae is evidently a very well informed, candid and kindly disposed traveler, with no nonsense about him, and his book is agreeable reading. If we find any fault with it at all, it is to say that the author is almost too anxious to see the bright side of American things. Certainly he would have written a much more useful as well as entertaining volume, if under the restraint of his good taste and kind feeling, he had indulged somewhat more freely in criticism.

Unlike many of his predecessors, Mr. Rae was not imposed upon by the Mormons. While gaining a just view of the monstrous system in all its hideous deformity, he was sagacious enough to perceive the real reasons of its success and the causes which have led to such exaggerated estimates of the qualities of Brigham Young and of the secular virtues of his followers. Even some of Mr. Rae's American readers will be surprised by his true statements that the soil and climate of Salt Lake Valley combine to render gardening and farming easy and profitable occupations, that irrigation is the one thing needful, and that to irrigate the thirsty land is the're the merest child's play, as the country is intersected with streams of fresh water descending from their sources among the mountains to fill the lakes in the lower ground. Then, it is also true that before the railway was made, "the visitor who crossed the plains underwent so many hardships and passed through a country so absolute in appearance that on reaching Salt Lake City, he overrated the achievements of the Saints, because he argued that the country with which they had to deal resembled in reality, as well as in look, that through which he had toiled."

Especially interesting is Mr. Rae's sketch of the Mormon missions in foreign countries, the materials for which he derived from a work by the historiographer of the sect. While their missionaries almost wholly failed to make converts in other countries of Europe, they succeeded in Great Britain, because they were not interfered with by the Government. Everywhere else in Europe, rulers more or less paternal, interposed for the protection of the people. Appleton & Co. R. S. Davis & Co., 193 Liberty street.

From the statistics of public libraries and reading rooms it appears that no other class of books is in such lively demand as novels. The same vexatious records also show that to find even meditations readers the work of fiction needs not possess great merits either in style or in the skill of art. The book is of recent production and portrays however unskilfully the society and character of the present, it seems certain to meet with appreciative readers of to-day and to-morrow. Among our millions of American readers there are always a good many who in respect to intellectual culture and literary insight rank low, what below the author of the book, and who in the absence of a fastidious or exacting taste, are gratified if not nurtured by the provision which he or she buys. Just now authors have no fears of Columbia's looking with lustful eye upon his American possessions, after such an exhibit of expensiveness and impending bankruptcy as this.

The story of a gentleman in Peabody, Mass., having coughed up an upper set of false teeth having been doubted, a party who knows whereof he speaks writes to a Boston paper that the statement is correct in all respects, save in one or two minor points, viz.: the teeth were not "swallowed during sleep," but in a fit, and were not missed "at the time," but some weeks afterward.

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The whole amount which, by their official report to the State Engineer and Surveyor, is alleged to have been expended in permanent additions to and improvements of the road during the year in which they issued this $22,000,000 of bonds professedly for such purpose, was only $7,872,473 for the year July 1st, 1868, to the time of filing the bill. Fisk, Gould and Lane have had the entire control of the finances of the company, and have made use of the money for their private ends, as if the funds belonged to themselves.

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On the day of the election the new board classified themselves by casting their terms of office for two years. This Board is so constituted, and was so made by Gould, Fisk and Lane, that it is the mere instrument of their will, and has acted from day to day in accordance to their personal, selfish and fraudulent schemes, and they have practically the absolute and unchecked control of the said Company, and of its funds and property, and all its affairs.

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Between Sept. 30, 1867, and September 30, 1868,	$21,191,000	
Between Sept. 30, 1868, and September 30, 1869,	$32,234,100	$53,425,100

And during these two years, taking the figures of their own official reports, the amount of permanent expenditures upon the railroad and its equipment were only as follows:

Between Sept., 1867, and September, 1868,	$2,464,615 37	
Between Sept., 1868, and September, 1869,	$2,832,451 96	$6,297,067 33

Amount unaccounted for..... $47,128,033 00

The result of these operations, in respect to the net income of the Company, is as follows:

For the year ending September 30, 1867, the year next before their advent to power, with a capital of $46,500,000, their net revenue was $5,442,291 23. During the first year they added $21,000,000 to the capital, and, as the result, diminished the net revenue to $2,600,709 07. During the second year they added $32,000,000 more to the capital, and still the net revenue fell off to $1,865,414 91—$3,576,876 32 less than before they came into power. During the same period they added about $1,000,000 to the funded debt. And the result to the dividends and to the market value of the stocks is shown by this comparison:

Up to February 1868, when these issues of convertible bonds began, the company regularly paid dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. upon its $8,000,000 of preferred stock, and also paid dividends upon its common stock, though not regularly, and the market value of its common stock was between 70 and 80 per cent. Under the management of Fisk, Gould, and Lane, the company has wholly stopped the payment of dividends upon the preferred stock; and the market price of the preferred stock has fallen to 41 per cent., of the common stock to 23 per cent.; this at the time of the filing of the bill. The affidavit on the motion for injunction shows it to be now about at 20. The diminution in net earnings has not been owing to any cause of general application to railroads. During the same period railroads have increased in profit and productiveness, as this would have done but for the mismanagement and fraud.

STILL ANOTHER ISSUE OF STOCK THREATENED.

The argument upon the demurrer closing, the Court reserved its decision. Upon the affidavit of Mr. John Swan, an English agent, to the effect that Gould, Fisk and Lane were about to issue more Erie stock, Mr. Evarts moved for an injunction restraining them from so doing, pending the decision upon the demurrer. The motion was opposed, but the counsel of Gould and Lane offered, if such stock having gone to Europe and being there held by the certificate and power, without having been transferred on the books to the name of the holder.

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A PROCESS of bottling the sun's rays is said to have been discovered recently by a French professor. The operation is thus described: The professor takes a vase—the material is not mentioned—and exposes it in a certain position to the direct action of the sun's rays. After it has thus absorbed the heat for the space of a quarter of an hour, it is closed with a cork and hermetically sealed, a small aperture being left in the cork. Allowing a powerful lens to the vase, he causes the solar rays to converge to a point upon the wick of a common candle placed on a table at a distance of one yard from the vase. In less than three seconds the wick ignites and lights the candle, which burns steadily. The writer states that the experiment was tried several times, and was equally successful on each occasion.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The vital statistics of New York last week show thirty-seven still-births, 371 births, 112 marriages and 556 deaths, which is an increase of twenty-nine over the mortality of the previous week.

The German press relate the singular story that about a century ago Prince Dietrichstein sold his Silesian estates to Frederick the Great, of Prussia, for the sum of 333,333 third ducats. About a year ago the last scion of that princely house died at Vienna, and among his effects were found, untouched and carefully preserved, the identical 333,333 gold pieces which Frederick the Great had paid to his ancestor. What might not have been done with this money? It was rather an expensive fancy to let that million thalers remain so long unproductive.

The statement of building operations in Philadelphia for the past month is the most remarkable ever known. The building inspectors issued nine hundred and ninety permits, and of these seven hundred and thirty-five were for new brick or stone dwellings, forty-seven for new buildings of other kinds, and the remainder for alterations.

Bergh and his agents are still after equine needle pens, in New York. Two hundred and thirty of these infernal instruments of torture have been removed, during the year, from the bits of carriage horses. They consist of circular bits of polished leather, one side being studded with some thirty or forty sharp points of steel half an inch in length. This side is turned inward, and the tacks pressing against the animal's jaws, the least movement of the reins causes them to penetrate the flesh. The object in view in using these "burrs" is to put life into the horse, and thereby add to the style, giving a false appearance of fine action and spirit.

Scientific and inventive minds in Philadelphia are giving a good deal of attention and inquiry as to the best plan by which the rather frequently recurring explosions of kitchen boilers may be prevented. It is estimated that there are in that city upwards of twenty thousand houses having kitchen ranges, behind each one of which is laid a steam boiler that is subject to the same general conditions as other steam boilers, and, like them, liable under certain conditions to explode.

The lead mines in the Galena, Illinois, region, which were supposed to have been nearly exhausted, have within the last six months yielded more than ever before. Many new and rich veins have been struck, and a Galena paper says that one mine from which 50,000 pounds of ore can be taken at an expense of $10, affording a net income of $2,000 per day.

The public debt of Canada, which was nothing in 1867, and $75,000,000 three years ago, is now $107,000,000—as heavy in proportion to her wealth as that of the United States. And it is steadily increasing, while ours is being rapidly diminished. The Canadians have no fears of Columbia's looking with lustful eye upon his American possessions, after such an exhibit of expensiveness and impending bankruptcy as this.

The story of a gentleman in Peabody, Mass., having coughed up an upper set of false teeth having been doubted, a party who knows whereof he speaks writes to a Boston paper that the statement is correct in all respects, save in one or two minor points, viz.: the teeth were not "swallowed during sleep," but in a fit, and were not missed "at the time," but some weeks afterward.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, April 3, 1871.

The local loan market seems better supplied with loanable means, and there is more disposition to discount. The amount of paper offering is not unusually large, and it is generally admitted that the banks can accommodate their customers as liberally as they can reasonably expect. At New York to-day money became somewhat easier, and loans advanced to 7 per cent. The *Sunday Herald*, commenting on the bank statement of last week says:

As generally anticipated the bank statement for the week ending April 1, the current period of monetary activity proves to be very unfavorable. It is the last, or about the last week which will show the effect of the outward drain of currency, and hence Wall street accepted the bad features of the statement quietly. The stock market was rather better after the agony of expectation was over. The principal changes are as follows: The loans are nearly the same as on the previous report, $31,000 less. The decrease in specie is due to the large payments into the Treasury for Customs, $3,619,101 for the week. The withdrawal of greenbacks for country business employment is rather larger than was anticipated, though the banks here seem to pay very little attention to the movement, which they are quite sure can only prove temporary.

The *Evening Post* of Saturday, referring before the announcement of the bank statement, says: The bank statement this afternoon it is expected will be unfavorable in the legal-tender item, owing to the movement of currency to the interior, and a second to the manipulations of the speculators for a decline in prices. These manipulations did not result in a lock-up, mainly owing to the fact that the scheme was exposed so thoroughly. Early in March the currency which has gone to the interior will begin to return here, and with this prospect the banks will comparatively little disposition for a few days they run under their reserve or not, particularly in view of the fact that the Government loan in process of redemption. Currency has been so recently rendered.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111¼	111¼	111¼
10-40s	109	109	108½
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½
United States 5-20s of 1864	112½
United States 5-20s of 1865	112½
United States 10-40s	109
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111¼
Union Pacific Railroad	83
Central Pacific Railroad	95
Currency Pacifics	115½

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday says: Bankers had a good deal to say, to-day, in regard to the disturbance in legitimate business caused by the monthly settlements of option trades in the grain and provision markets. It is apparent that some change must be made. The banks find that their ability to accommodate their customers is liberally in lines of trade is curtailed for several days, or even a week, in some cases, before the monthly settlement, in order to assist the speculators to settle up their deals. As explained in the *Tribune* yesterday, the present method of monthly settlements is practically a loan of an immense amount of currency to the speculators for one day in each month, in order to enable them to settle with each other. It is believed that the total loans of the banks, and even as much more as they can borrow, or get by selling exchange, is used for this purpose. If the public, therefore, should get a statement of the condition of the banks as call for it to-morrow evening, or on some other occasion, the chances are that the showing might not be very creditable for some. The bankers say that, if the speculators are willing to borrow money, they must come in and do it like other borrowers—viz.: by depositing collaterals and taking the money for a few days or thirty days. Under the present system of settlements a speculator may plan of have trades maturing at the end of two months to the amount of ten times his capital. One half of them will be purchases and the other half sales of the same amount. In the first instance the agony of expectation was over. The principal changes are as follows: The loans are nearly the same as on the previous report, $31,000 less. The decrease in specie is due to the large payments into the Treasury for Customs, $3,619,101 for the week. The withdrawal of greenbacks for country business employment is rather larger than was anticipated, though the banks here seem to pay very little attention to the movement, which they are quite sure can only prove temporary.

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THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Important Supreme Court Decisions.

Constitutionality of the Confiscation Act Affirmed—Salaries of State Judges Not Liable to Income Tax—Debate in the House to Close on Wednesday—Commodore Alden's Opinion of the Tennessee, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1871.

Important Supreme Court Decisions.

In the Supreme Court to-day Justice Nelson delivered the opinion in the case of Buffington *vs.* Day, holding that the United States Government cannot tax the salary of judicial officers of a State, either as income or otherwise. A dissenting opinion was read by Justice Bradley. Justice Strong also delivered an opinion in the case of Miller *vs.* the United States, holding the confiscation act of 1862, so far as it applied to personal property, to be constitutional. Justices Clifford and Field dissented. Justice Davis concurred in sustaining the constitutionality of the act, but dissented on other grounds.

The Ku-Klux Infliction.

Both houses were engaged upon the Ku-Klux bill to-day. The delivery of set speeches in the House will continue till Wednesday, when general debate under the ten minute rule will begin, and the bill will then be open to amendment. The opinion seems general that it can only pass after being so amended as to modify it very greatly. Butler is watching for Dawes to speak, with the view at paying particular attention to him.

A Sailor's Opinion of the Tennessee.

Commodore Alden, who had special charge of the fitting out of Tennessee for the Commission, to-day surprised several connected with the expedition, and who had the fullest confidence in the ship, by saying that if he had his way he would cut her in two and throw each half overboard. He spoke in other ways in the most disparaging manner of the vessel, and as he claims to have received these impressions upon his first visit to the ship, when getting her ready, the matter is exciting considerable comment.

SAN DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

Life of the President of Hayti Threatened—The Hornet Sold to Haytien Merchants—Rumored Death of Baez—A Duel.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, April 3.—Advices from Hayti to the 1st inst. announce that there is much feeling against the President because his secretary favors annexation. The President's life is threatened. On receipt of news of the termination of the war in Europe the exportation of the products of the country to France and Germany has greatly increased, and some Haytien merchants have purchased the steamer Hornet, and her crew has gone to New York. Captain Hudson and his mate disgusted with the inefficiency of the leaders of the expedition, have also gone to New York.

The government being considered unstable, gold has advanced suddenly from 200 to 400.

There were several engagements recently on the Dominican frontier, in one of these a General, supposed to be Baez, was killed.

A duel was fought at Port-au-Prince between a Dominican and the Minister of Finance. Both were wounded. The country is ripe for revolution.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

An earthquake was felt on Sunday evening throughout the central section of California. No damage was done. It was exactly a year since the last shock.

A tornado accurred on Sunday afternoon at Dubuque, Iowa, which partially unroofed the large agricultural warehouse of Amden, Parker & Wiert, and did other damage.

A Cincinnati dispatch says: "It is believed here that the report of a fearful boiler explosion at McCall's distillery, in Brown county, Ohio, published two days ago, was a horrible hoax. It first appeared in the *Evening Times*, to which it was furnished by some correspondent, who admitted that he knew came from that locality have no information of the disaster."

A man named McLord was fatally stabbed in a difficulty with three unknown men in a house of prostitution in Louisville last night.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1871.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

In the Marine Court action was commenced to-day for $10,000 damages by Hugo Rappins, brother of Gustave Rappins, of Chicago, against Jesse P. Seaman, of this city, for false imprisonment. The brother's store having been burned, he sent complainant in this city to see about the insurance, which, though only a clerk, as he states, not a partner, he was arrested by defendant and held in prison twenty days.

NAIL MANUFACTURERS.

The nail manufacturers of the United States have determined to advance the price twenty-five cents a keg in addition to that ordered a month ago.

BURNING OF THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

The loss by the burning of the Church of the Messiah, in Brooklyn, will not exceed $25,000, fully covered by insurance.

THE COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.

According to report, there has not only been misfortune but fraud in the management of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company. Rumor says the late Secretary took the liberty of altering checks on the Company's funds from smaller to larger denominations, and in this way stole something like $10,060, so far as the examination has proceeded, have disappeared since the first of January last.

BROADWAY WIDENING ESTIMATES.

Jusdice Cardoza has decided to send back the Broadway widening estimates for an entirely new assessment. The new board consists of James S. Hennessy, one of the previous Board, and Wm. B. Astor and A. T. Stewart.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were $1,260,950.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

SURVEY OF THE UTAH SOUTHERN.

SALT LAKE, April 3.—A party of surveyors commenced this afternoon surveying the route south for the Utah Southern Railway.

NORTH MISSOURI ROAD.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the North Missouri Railroad to-day: Girard B. Allen, Amos Cotting, John H. Lionberger, Jas. B. Eads, Wm. Taussig, Julius S. Walsh. The gross earnings of the road for the past year were $2,615,800, an increase of $631,314 over the previous year.

POLITICAL.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Both political parties closed the campaign to-night with very large meetings, at which several of their most prominent men spoke. The Democrats claim they will carry the election tomorrow by two thousand majority, while the Republicans claim one thousand majority for their ticket.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—River twenty feet and about stationary. Arrived—Dove No. 2, Kentucky river; Belle Vernon, Pittsburgh; Wheeling; Alice Dean, Memphis. Departed—Belle Vernon, St. Paul. Rain early in the morning; clear and cool tonight.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—River slowly receding, having fallen two inches, with six feet two in the chute, eight feet two in the canal, and eighty-four feet under the bridge. Cleared—Ben Franklin, Arkansas; Champion, St. Louis; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans. Departed—Champion, Evansville. Leave to-morrow—Virginia, Indiana, New Orleans. The towboat Sam Roberts brought in a tow of coal from Pittsburgh and started back. The John R. Woods tow for Vicksburg and New Orleans will be put through the canal to-morrow. The John Ran run against the bank at Concordia and sunk one large loaded with the machinery of the old Key West. The barge is a total loss, but most of the machinery will be saved. The boats at the levee were knocked about considerably by the high water last night, and several were broken loose. Much trouble and some damage resulted.

Nashville.

NASVILLE, April 3.—River falling, with eight feet six inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived—Ben Franklin, Mollie Ragon, Evansville, Cairo. Departed—Mollie Ragon, Evansville; Tyrone, Cairo.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 3.—Clear and pleasant; heavy storm last night. River about stationary. Down—America, for Nashville; Camelia, to Eastport; Robt. Burns, to Memphis; P. W. Strader, to New Orleans; Quickstep, to Cairo. Up—Florence, Lee and Leclaire, from Eastport; G. W. Thomas, from Wabash river; Arkansas Belle, from Cairo; Petro No. 2 and barge, Business Captives.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 3.—Port list to-day: Talisman, Nashville packet, 16 P. M.; Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Flint, Red river to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; John Kyle, St. Louis, Memphis, 8 A. M.; Mary Ann, Cairo to New Orleans, 8 A. M.; Minnesota, Memphis to Cincinnati, 3 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Alabama, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 5 P. M.; Lorena, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 6 P. M. River stationary. Clear; mercury 62.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Arrived—Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg; N. J. Wilson, New Orleans; Red Wing, Reed's Landing; Illinois, Peoria; Grand Tower, Memphis; Alice, Kansas City; Storm and barges, Little Rock. Departed—Ida Stockdale, Fort Benton; City of Chester, Memphis; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Northwestern, St. Paul; Storm and barges, Illinois river. River still declining slowly. Weather calm and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—Clear and warm. River falling slowly; 4 feet 4 inches. Arrived—Cincinnati; Falcon, Evansville, White River. Departed—Glencoe, Louisville; Longworth, Mary Miller, Richmond, New Orleans; Jule, Vicksburg; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis; Mary Boyd, Arkansas river; Leonidas, Cincinnati.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 3.—Down—Henry Ames, Pargoud, Katie, Cypress, Reporter, Cotton and barges. Up—Tom Jasper. Warm and clear. River rising slowly.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Arrived—Turner, Cincinnati; Dunham, Arkansas river. Departed—Groesbeck, Cincinnati.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Sugar—prime 10c@10½c; Molasses plantation reboiled 29c@30c. Coffee steady at 14c@15c.

REFERRING to the encounter between B. F. Butler and Garrett Davis in the Senate last week, the Springfield *Republican* remarks:

"There is a very general impression that, if Butler must get up rows, he ought to confine himself to his own side of the capitol, and there is a very general concealed regret in many quarters that, having been a hero, Senator Wilson is not content to act his usual role of peacemaker, and allow the row to go on in the hope that it might have ended like the fight of the Kilkenny cats."

The "scene" is thus pictured by *The Capital:*

"Then Kentucky's ambitious blade turned and saw Butler he was at first amazed beyond expression. He could scarcely credit his aged eyes. For the first time in the history of the world the Senate he had a listener. He was sorely puzzled to know what it meant, and then he jumped at the conclusion that it meant insult. There was Benjamin with his off eye at large, with a devilish sarcastic expression in it, while the near one glared at the Continental Law with the fierceness of a belated tom-cat. Kendall's animated worm-holes of fists put his senatorial hands on each side his desk, and leaning over, rolled his eloquence into a personal channel, and gave battle to the gentleman from New Orleans. His audience declined dispersing, but, on the contrary, glared like a crossed bull-terrier more than ever. This so exasperated the venerable believer in the constitution as it was and the States as they ought to be, that he shook his senatorial fist in the face of his audience, and then sat down exhausted."

A deposit of shells of about the size of a pin head, extending over the area of six acres, and of a depth of forty feet has been discovered in Humboldt county, Iowa. The stuff is being burnt into lime, and is said to make the best kind of plaster.

The Elections.

Connecticut Elects a Republican Governor.

Republican State Officers Elected in Michigan.

Municipal Elections in Ohio, Indiana and Kansas.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, April 3.—Strong, Republican, is elected to Congress from the First District.

HARTFORD, April 3.—Twenty-one towns in Hartford county gave Jewell, Republican, 397 majority. The county gave a Democratic majority last year.

NEW HAVEN, April 3.—As far as heard from, this district gives Jewell about the same majority as last year. Starkweather, for Congress, has 1,500.

NEW HAVEN, April 3.—A. B. Woodward, Republican, is elected State Senator over E. A. Woodward, Democrat, in the Twelfth District by about 160 majority. The figures in the *Palladium* office give Kellogg, Democrat, for Congress, in the Second District, about 75 majority.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 3.—One hundred and seven towns give a net gain for Jewell of 986 over last year. Strong, Republican, is elected to Congress in the First, and Starkweather, Republican, in the Third District. Kellogg, Democrat, is probably elected to Congress in the Second, and Barnum, Democrat, in the Fourth District. The State is very close.

HARTFORD, April 3.—Hartford gives Jewell, 3,229, English 3,546. Hartford county, all but Hartford, gives Jewell 9,639, English 9,671. New Haven county complete gives Jewell 10,512, English 10,532. Jewell's majority, with twenty-two towns to hear from, is 138.

Towns.	Jewell.	English.
New Britain	934	792
Suffield	327	373
Weathersfield	372	193
Berlin	227	309
Bristol	373	432
Hartford	1,501	1,342
New London	729	732
Woodstock	390	166
Stonington	546	503
Putnam	324	148
Windham	460	391
Plainfield	317	195
Colchester	622	485
Waterford	190	215
Killingley	493	324
New Haven	3,720	5,381
Branford	295	332
Cheshire	503	216
Derby	652	625
Hamden	291	311
Meriden	1,168	794
Milford	352	293
Wanguffuck	259	281
Wallingford	392	397
Waterbury	1,036	1,190
Middletown	886	949
Haddam	155	266
East Haddam	302	304
Essex	249	349
Fairfield	279	182
Stafford	331	342
Vernon	545	397
Brantford	705	662
Bridgeport	1,733	2,063
Norwalk	1,079	955
Counties.	Jewell.	English.
Hartford	9,639	9,671
New Haven	10,373	11,504
New London	5,750	4,637
Fairfield	3,724	3,452
Windham	3,474	2,579
Middlesex	2,179	2,914
Litchfield	4,387	4,576
Tolland	2,093	1,709
Total	45,780	45,674

Jewell's majority, 115.

HARTFORD, April 3.—Returns from all but about sixteen towns have been received. Reckoning the vote of those towns the same as last year Jewell has 102 majority.

LATER.—With twelve towns estimated at last year's vote, Jewell's majority will be eighty. Kellogg is elected to Congress by 52 majority.

The towns to hear from are Darien, Columbia, Hebron, Union, Warren and Hartland. These towns, voting as last year, Jewell's majority will be 104. Kellogg, Democrat, is elected in the Second District by 79 majority.

The Senate will stand twelve Republicans to eight Democrats. The House will be Republican by a majority of 9.

OHIO.

ELYRIA, April 3.—Elyria went Republican by about two hundred majority.

MANSFIELD, April 3.—There was great interest in the city election to-day, and the vote was the largest ever cast. The Republicans elected Street Commissioner, City Solicitor, Township Treasurer, Township Clerk and one Councilman. The Democrats elected the Mayor and the rest of the officers by majorities ranging from 83 to 185. The Democrats have the Council by two majority, a Democratic gain over last fall's election.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—In the Seventh, Ninth and Eleventh wards, Davis, Republican, gains 82. In thirteen out of twenty-four wards, the Republican losses on the majorities for Secretary of State, elected to-day. The Republicans claim the election of the whole Republican city ticket, not excepting Judge Hoadly. Prosecuting Attorney, concerning whom there have been in the Republican ranks great fears.

CLEVELAND, April 3.—The Republicans have carried Cleveland by a heavy majority. Pelton, Republican candidate for Sheriff, is elected by about 1,000 majority, a Democratic loss from 1869 of over four thousand. The Republicans elect eight wards. Republican gain two councilmen and perhaps three.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—Later returns show a Republican loss of in the twenty-third ward, instead of a gain as earlier reported. In the fifth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards, the Republican loss on the Republican Secretary of State majority, which was 1,876, aggregates 225. But one heavy German ward is yet to hear from. In those Republican gains are expected. Of the returns from these returns, Davis's (Republican for Mayor) majority will fall a little under 2,000. Jas. Sands, Republican Alderman, and William Walker, Independent Democratic Councilman in the Second ward are elected. Dustin, Republican Alderman, elected, had no opposition. Josiah Peck, Republican Alderman, and S. F. Goodhern, Republican Councilman in the Fifteenth ward, are elected.

TOLEDO, April 3.—Toledo gives Bonny, Democrat, for Judge, 2,950 over Pilsbury, Republican.

CLYDE, April 3.—The Democratic majority is 106.

BELLEVUE, April 3.—Seney, Democrat, has a majority of 63.

COLUMBUS, April 3.—The regular Democratic nominees—Buell for mayor and Hayden for director of works—were elected by about three hundred majority. Nichols, Marshal and Urbana, all city officers, of the People's ticket, were elected. The other city officers are divided between the Republicans and Democrats.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—Returns from seventeen wards show Davis, Republican, majority so far as heard from, 2,483. Seven wards remain to hear from, which gave Hosea, Republican, for Secretary of State, a majority of 1,052. The vote is unusually large. There is not much political significance about the vote. For Councilmen and Aldermen in a number of cases politics were ignored.

The *Gazette* special states that in Portsmouth, O., the entire Republican ticket is elected except Street Commissioner and one Councilman. The Mayor and Marshal have heretofore been Democrats.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—All the returns are in but three wards. Davis, Republican, as far as heard, has 1,491 majority. The three remaining wards gave the Republican Secretary of State at the last election majorities. The entire Republican city ticket is doubtless elected—some candidates by greater majorities than the mayor. The Democratic ticket was elected in Dayton, with the exception of one candi- date. The vote was light.

INDIANA.

EVANSTILLE, IND., April 3.—Hon. Wm. M. Baker was re-elected Mayor by the Republicans by about eight hundred majority. The other half of the whole city ticket and eight out of eleven Councilmen.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, April 3.—There is very little interest taken in the election to-day. The Republican candidates on the State ticket are elected, but the returns point to a decrease in many places. Democratic gains have about one hundred and fifty majority in the city. Mrs. R. Gardner voted in the Tenth ward, Detroit, and Mary Wilson voted in Battle Creek.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, April 3.—At the city election today, A. H. Welch, the license candidate, was elected Mayor by about five hundred majority, and four out of five Councilmen elected are license men.

FT. SCOTT, KANSAS, April 3.—The Citizens' ticket, with F. B. Bond for Mayor, was elected here to-day by about three hundred majority. Most of the officers elected are Republicans.

ATCHISON, April 3.—The election here to-day resulted in a complete Republican victory, every candidate on the general ticket receiving a handsome majority. The Republicans also elected their councilmen and all the school directors except one.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, April 3.—The Republicans elected the Mayor to-day by twelve majority.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted to record since our last report in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county:

Alex. Byrd to Jeremiah Horn, January 1, August 1, 1870: 60× 120 feet on Cross Street, borough of Elizabeth, buildings.....$1,150

James Allcott to Michael Joyce, March 31, 1871: lot No. 26 John Anderson plan of lots in West Mansfield, Robinson township, buildings.....$600

Henry Auchenbach to Philip Stinemiller, July 8, 1870: 45x186 feet in McClure township, with buildings.....$1,500

James M. Roberts to James H. Hays, March 31, 1871: 55 acres of land with buildings.....$9,000

Jacob Krumm to Wm. E. Luty, October 31, 1870: 20x 60 feet on Nineteenth street, borough of East Birmingham, buildings.....$2,700

John Kitchen to John Cooper, March 8, 1871: 24x120 feet on Western avenue, Second Ward, Allegheny City, buildings.....$4,000

Gustav A. Thumm to Adolph Zitzman, March 1, 1871: sixty-six feet on Caldwell street, city of Pittsburgh.....$400

Robert Cunningham to James H. Hays, March 31, 1871; lot No. 54 in R. Cunningham's plan of lots of Williamsburgh.....$1,000

Wm. Beatty to John Payne, March 31, 1871; 12¾ acres, 51 perches of land in Jefferson township, with buildings.....$15,700

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The attendance at this theater was moderate only, but much larger than has been seen since benefit week. The sensation play of "Ocean Nick," with Mr. E. T. Stetson as *Walter Wilmarth*, was given, and seemed to strike a sympathetic chord in the audience, as the latter were lavish in applause. Mr. Stetson, although not devoid of faults, is a clever actor, and won many admirers among those who heard him last evening. The play he presents is replete with thrilling tableaux, and the audience in the first act being very exciting. "Neck and Neck" is well worth seeing, and will no doubt prove a success here. It is on the programme for this evening.

OPERA HOUSE.—"The Good Fight," the joint production of Messrs. Gotthold and Smythe, was launched before the public last evening. As was to have been expected, there were some hitches in the performance, but, all things considered, it went off very satisfactorily. The attendance was not so large as it should have been, and we hope to see an improvement in this respect. The play is a decided improvement on the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," and should therefore be better sustained.

VARIETIES THEATER.—The Alhambra troupe of new ballets, the "Prima Donna" and "El Torrero," are fully equal to any they have yet given us. Charley Howard's negro acts are first class, and enthusiastically applauded. The remainder of the performance is up to the mark of excellence always maintained at this house.

MASONIC HALL.—Those freaks of nature, the two-headed girl and the giant and giantess, were visited yesterday afternoon and evening by an immense number of people, all of whom expressed wonder and delight. Chris. Quinby is a good singer, a graceful dancer, and a ready conversationalist. The giant, Captain Bates, is a handsome, well formed man of immense size, while Miss Annie Swan is a fine giantess, as well as a pretty lady. Again, No more interesting exhibition was ever given in Pittsburgh, and we advise all our readers to go and see it. The receptions commence at 2 P. M., and continue through the afternoon and evening.

MUSEUM.—The double baby was on exhibition at the Museum yesterday, and drew a great throng of people to that place of amusement. This is undoubtedly one of the greatest of living curiosities, and must be seen to be appreciated. While we were present yesterday, one of the heads was laughing and crowing in high good humor, while the other was fretting and crying. Go and see it.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dry Goods—Campbell, Williamson & Dick.
Gold Chains—W. W. Wattles.
Dividend—First National Bank.
Chimney Sweep—James Prescott & Sons.
Dissolution—Hellman & Bradley.
Help Wanted—Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.
Girl Wanted—66 Lincoln avenue, Allegheny.
Desk Room for Rent—Methodist Bookstore.
Manufacturing Property for Sale—David M. Long.
Room for Rent—122 Wylie avenue.
Western Avenue Property for Sale—George B. Logan.
Roofing Slate—Woodside & Griffith.
Removal—J. G. Backofen & Son.
Louisville Cement—Laing & McKallip.
Millinery—Kitchin & Riggs.
Weed Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Boarding—154 Second avenue.
Situation Wanted—T. Mac.
Notice to Contractors—C. M. Bird.
Woolen Mill for Sale or Rent—J. G. Aiblin.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Drug and Merchandise Brokers—J. J. Bonder & Co.
Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Atwood & McCaffrey.
Blacksmith Shop for Sale—James McNeil & Bro.
Rheumatic Remedy—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Notice—B. Hirshay.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Groceries—Dilworth, Harper & Co.
Removal—First National Bank.
Information to Builders—Mellon Bros.
Spring Rompers and Hats—Miss L. P. Taylor.
Lightning Rods—Fricke & Welsh.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.
Swarne's Medicines—McInerney & McKennan.
Notice to the Public—Crosby Gray.
Asthma Remedy—James Whitcomb.
Boots and Gaiters—F. A. Konold & Co.
To Iron Manufacturers—Rinehart H. Elliot.
Trustee's Sale—A. McIlwaine.
Removal—First National Bank.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Stock Sales—Mellon & Bro.
Opera House—The Good Fight.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Neck and Neck.
Library Hall—Mendelssohn Quintette Club, April 6 at 7.
Masonic Hall—Two-Headed Girl Combination.
Brick Houses for Sale—Dithridge & Son.

List of Unmailable Letters, April 3.

Branson, Ellen, Washington, Pa.....1c
Mathews, Amanda K, Philadelphia, Pa.....3c
McHeller, James, Allegheny, Pa.....3c
McKnight, Mrs. David A, Kansas City, Mo.....1c
McKnight, Wm., Monticello, Pa.....1c
Owston, Mrs. C. W., Oil City, Pa.....1c
Sweeny, Miss Mory E., Washington, Pa.....3c

From the first of September, 1870, to the first of March, 1871, there were shipped from New York to European ports eighteen cargoes of war material, representing a money value of nearly $14,000,000, consisting of 669,531 guns, (muskets) 94,400 rifles, 35,800 pistols, 11,000 sabers, 37,750 carbines, 91 batteries, 117,082,379 cartridges, 80,040 knapsacks, 21,760 revolvers, 109 artillery cases, 424,000 primers and 13,315 boxes of ammunition. It would not be literally correct to say that all these warlike stores went either to France or Germany, but French agents secured by far the largest proportion, as is well known; and as luck would have it, considerable supplies arrived in France after hostilities had form ally ceased.

CITY MATTERS.

The Genuine

Two headed vocalist at Masonic Hall only, from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.

RUNNING AT WILL.

A Team of Four Horses Get Frightened and Start Upon a Pilgrimage—The Result.

About half-past five o'clock last evening, a team of horses, belonging to Keeny & Co., contractors for the laying of the Second Reservoir, on Boyd avenue, became frightened by the breaking of a single tree and started down Fortieth street at a break-neck speed. Daniel Steel and Josepn Myers, the drivers, did their best to check the runaways but without effect, and at the corner of Butler street, seeing that their efforts were futile, jumped off, fortunately escaping injury. The horses turned up Butler street, and just as they got opposite the entrance to Allegheny Cemetery, Car No. 2 of the Citizens Passenger Railway was coming out of the gateway of the cemetery, and in the collision which followed breaking off the dash board and knocking down a very nearly killing the conductor, Mr. Solomon Walters. One of the wheels of the wagon struck a horse attached to the car, kicking it down and severely injuring it. The runaways kept on their course to Forty-eighth street, at which corner one of them struck a post, and a stick projecting therefrom entered and passed through the brute's nose, injuring it quite severely. This unchecked, soon brought the runaways to a stand-still, and the people who followed soon took possession of them. No car or wagon was pretty well wrecked. Had it been early in the afternoon, when more wagons would have been upon the streets, the results would undoubtedly have been far worse.

Washington, Baltimore and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The authorities of the borough of Connellsville have forwarded to the Legislature a petition or remonstrance against changing the name of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad to that of the "Washington, Baltimore and Pittsburgh Railroad," alleging as reasons, that Pittsburgh, minus Connellsville stood by it in its darkest days, and that therefore it should not now be passed over by the company in the day of its prosperity." This is refreshing, indeed, when we observe by the latest report of the company for 1869, that the actual amount realized from the subscription of the borough to the stock of the company was $100, (and which according to the goods' authorities was never paid in,) and which was only moreover in such saved the company was the modest sum of $15,000, 15. Magnanimous borough—$15,000 for $100,000 of stock! Having done its duty, the borough now claims the name perpetuated by incorporating it in the name of Pittsburgh New Line. They seem to think that if the Company retains the magic name of "Connellsville" it will hold the road solely tributary to the thriving city. Well, the Connellsville folks will not be troubled in mind a hearing—probably nothing more. Such is the fate of heavy farming and the melancholy news of the passage of the bill, leaving "Connellsville" out in the cold, is dashed over the "Mount Vernon Bells" as they ring the route will likely sing a Requiem.

A Belligerent Customer.

Last evening we observed in a cell in the lock-up a young man, whose bleeding and bruised head gave evidence of his having been engaged in a row. On questioning him, we ascertained his name to be William Howard. He is a stranger here, being traveling agent for an eastern firm. Last evening he went into Neil McCleary's saloon, and from where, after becoming intoxicated, he engaged in a fight with the proprietor. As we think about getting the better of Neil, as he avers, when some one in the crowd kicked him twice in the head, inflicting the wounds before mentioned. The police were summoned by this time and either Sanford seizing hold of him or was about taking him when Howard knocked him down and tore his coat. Officer Berkley next interfered, and he, too, fell under one of Howard's blows. Reinforcements soon arrived, and under the escort of three officers the belligerent individual was conducted to the Central Station House in Diamond alley. Mayor Brush will entertain him for a while this morning.

Louisville Cement.

In nothing, perhaps, is discernable more palpably the march of the great West from back-woods and wilderness to populous cities than in the use of hydraulic cement. By the great increase in its consumption we can measure the rapidity and extent of the changes—the discarding of the perishable and rude material of the past—the substitution of the log cabin and the erection of the stone edifice. Thirty years ago a few thousand barrels annually of the Louisville cement, made in primitive style at the Falls of the Ohio, sufficed to plaster the cisterns and cellars of the more thrifty. Now the mills turn out hundreds of thousands of barrels to build up the great bridges, churches, water works and depots required to supply the needs of a vast and populous region.

The use of this invaluable building material has gradually extended in circuit until it has reached from the lakes to the gulf, and far into the Middle States.

The manufacturers, with commendable enterprise and foresight, have largely increased their capacity and have reduced their prices, in order that their cement, though of acknowledged superiority, should sell in all the principal markets at prices to compete with the inferior brands.

The market is being supplied with large amounts in barges, at low freights, directly from the works.

A Handsome Display of Goods

Can now be seen on exhibition at the china store of McLain, Stuehn & Co., 169 Smithfield street, a sample of some of their work in decorating on china ware and Queensware. Also a handsome line of work on regard cups and saucers, and cups for barbers and children, also, some work which they have done for lodges and societies, in every style, colors, and on various qualities of goods, illustrating their ability as artists and designers in this new idea in this city. We understand they have added this new branch in their business, viz: the decorating of china, &c., &c., they have received many orders from every quarter, and the satisfactory manner in which they have filled them, has entitled them to many high indorsements. At the present time they have every facility to execute all orders at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Old china and stoneware redecorated in a superior manner, and warranted to wear for years. Call in and examine the specimens of work now on exhibition. McLain, Stuehner & Co., 169 Smithfield street.

Monuments.

M. Muldoon & Co., of Louisville, Kentucky, manufacturers and direct importers of Italian Marble, and Red Scotch Granite Monuments, Tablets, &c. Mr. Oscar B. Kerlin, representing this long established and reliable firm, is now in the city at St. Clair Hotel, and will take pleasure in showing his many designs to any of our citizens who desire to see them. He will also receive orders for all kinds of Statuary and Monuments in Marble, Red Scotch, Quincy (Gray) Granite. The work is executed in their workshop and studio at Carrara, Italy, by eminent sculptors, which enables this firm to offer the same at less prices than the same class of work can be bought anywhere else in America. Quincy Granite Curbing furnished at reasonable rates.

GOLD PENS AND PINE STATIONERY.—J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street, have just received a large assortment of the best makes of gold pens, which they are selling at very low rates, and a large stock to select from. They also have a large and fresh stock of stationery of every quality, styles and at prices lower than can be bought for in this city. A full line of fancy goods, consisting of knives, pens, inks, games, paper weights, &c., &c. A full line of blank books always on hand or made to order. J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

OCEAN TRAVEL, 1870.—The old Cunard Mail Line, as per *Herald*, January 26, 1871, carried 18,426 cabin passengers, 8,096 over Inman Line. Best time ever made—7 days, 15 hours.

Parties intending securing cabin passage can see plans of cabin and secure tickets from John J. McCormick, sole agent, 122 Smithfield street, opposite new City Hall.

PENN AVENUE THEAT CO.—This new banking institution is now open for business at 893 Penn avenue, near Twenty-fifth street. Its officers are Jas. H. Lyon, President; C. H. Armstrong Vice President, and W. A. Cassidy Cashier.

PARTIES wishing to visit the great Northwest can make the trip pleasantly on the steamer S. S. Merrill, which departs on Tuesday at 4 P. M. for St. Paul and Minneapolis.

EDGEWOOD LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—Lot containing 1¾ acres, very desirably located, four minutes' walk from Edgewood station, Pennsylvania Railroad—just outside city limits. Price low; terms easy. For particulars inquire of James W. Campbell, No. 87 Water street.

THE steamer S. S. Merrill will go through to St. Paul and Minneapolis without reshipping. She leaves on Tuesday at 4 P. M.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK, No. 64 Fourth avenue. Money deposited this week will draw interest from April 1st.

THE steamboat S. S. Merrill, one of the best boats afloat, is under command of Capt. A. M. Hutchinson. She leaves for St. Paul and all upper Mississippi ports on Tuesday at 4 P. M., and will go through without reshipping.

THE Duquesne Savings Bank pays interest upon all small deposits.

THE steamboat S. S. Merrill, one of the best boats afloat, is under command of Capt. A. M. Hutchinson. She leaves for St. Paul and all upper Mississippi ports on Tuesday at 4 P. M., and will go through without reshipping.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The building and grounds occupied by the Pittsburgh Saw Works are offered for sale. The property is finely situated, fronting on three streets, and is suitable for any kind of business.

THE steamer S. S. Merrill will go through to St. Paul and Minneapolis without reshipping. She leaves on Tuesday at 4 P. M.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A SMALL boy was arrested and locked up last evening for stealing a calf.

THE Board of Health will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE citizens of the Third and Fifth Ward will hold a meeting to-day for the purpose of considering the question of a division of the school property.

A WAGON laden with lumber, driven by a colored man, turned bottom side up yesterday afternoon, on Crawford street. Reason—unskillful management of the horse.

CHARLEZ MEHNOR, barber, on Butler street, Seventeenth ward, fell down a flight of stairs yesterday afternoon, and broke his left arm at the shoulder joint. Dr. H. H. Clark attended him.

JOHN CORNELIO lodged complaint in the office of Deputy Mayor Nichols, charging Michael Minnick with fighting on a public thoroughfare on Sunday. He was held for a hearing on Thursday.

MICHAEL MINNICK charged William McGuire and Timothy Gulligan with, disorderly conduct, alleging that they attacked him on the street and tried to whip him. Warrants were issued.

DR. T. J. LEWOYNE, a physician of Washington, lately gave Washington and Jefferson College twenty thousand dollars for the endowment of a Professorship of Agriculture and correlative branches of science.

A rain named Dunninger, moving from Bloomfield to Liberty avenue, fell from a wagon, with some furniture and household effects, which turned upon him in his descent, and when taken up two of his ribs were found to be broken. It is thought he also sustained severe internal injuries. Dr. H. H. Clark, of Lawrenceville, attended him.

YESTERDAY morning District Attorney Swoope received an information made before J. M. Clark, United States Commissioner, by R. B. Shoemaker, Postmaster at Wistar, Clinton county, in which Charles Gurvin is charged with stealing a key belonging to the Postoffice Department. The prosecutor alleges that the burglar previously entered the Postoffice building at Wistar on the 23d of February, and carried off a mail bag containing $.72. The accused is now in the Clinton county jail on a charge of burglary, and Judge McCandless directed that a commitment be lodged against him for the offence alleged.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE work of refunding sewer assessments made under the old law is still in progress. Yesterday Controller Porter's office was crowded with persons anxious to receive checks on the City Treasury for the amounts due them. There are yet several lists to be made out, and the employees in the City Engineer's office are busily making them out.

THE ALEXANDER MARTIN, SR., died yesterday morning at the family residence on the Perrysville plank road. The deceased was for many years engaged in the bakery business in the Allegheny Diamond, and was a man of strict business integrity. He was an active Christian worker, and will be sadly missed in the various enterprises in which he took an interest. He had been ill for several months, but although not entirely unexpected, his death will cause sincere sorrow.

ALDERMAN BOYLE, yesterday did a thriving business, both in the civil and criminal line. The following constituted the criminal business transacted: John Sidnuf preferred a charge of assault and battery against Jacob Kuntz, alleging that the latter kicked and abused him. A similar complaint was made against Margaret Salm, on oath of Ulrich Shafer. Henry Hunsicker also appeared before the magistrate and lodged complaint against John Helms for disorderly conduct, alleging that the accused called him all kinds of names. Warrants were issued in each case.

YESTERDAY afternoon several members of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, in company with Chief Engineer Crow, Wm. Paul, J. K. Oxley and John Harper, left the city for Cleveland, O., for the purpose of examining the Silsby Steam Fire Engines. It will be remembered that at the last meeting of Allegheny Councils the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose was authorized to purchase a steamer, and as the Silsby engine has been used in Cleveland and other cities for some time and strongly recommended, the Committee will examine it this morning with a view to purchasing one. The Committee will be accompanied that at the meeting of Allegheny Councils the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose was authorized to purchase a steamer, and as the Silsby engine has been used in Cleveland and other cities for some time and strongly recommended, the Committee will examine it this morning with a view to purchasing one. The Committee will be accompanied that at the mee